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ANNEX III - NIS REVIEW, EDITING, AND PUBLICATION

1. The Basic Intelligence Division (D/B), CIA, received during Fiscal Year 1951 a total of 270 sections from the various contributing agencies for review, editing, and preparation for publication. During the same period the Editorial Branch, D/B, reviewed and edited 281 sections, of which a number had been received during the previous year. Concurrently, the Publication Branch, D/B, prepared 310 sections for printing. During the year there was published and disseminated a total of 319 sections. These figures, incidentally, are not cumulative because of the overlap in the production flow. On 30 June 1951 there were an additional 150 sections in various stages of editorial processing and publication.

2. The table which follows indicates the qualitative adequacy of NIS contributions processed by D/B during the fiscal year:

a) By Sections

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Category*</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	
State	28	96	12	136
Army	8	40	18	66
Navy	8	24	4	36
Air Force	1	17	1	19
CIA	3	11	10	24
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TOTAL	48	188	45	281
% TOTAL	17%	67%	16%	100%

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## b) By Percentages

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Category*</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	
State	20%	71%	9%	100%
Army	12%	60%	28%	100%
Navy	22%	68%	10%	100%
Air Force	5%	90%	5%	100%
CIA	12%	46%	42%	100%

## \*Adequacy Categories:

Category I - NIS material which fully satisfies the fundamental requirements of a well-prepared and well-coordinated basic intelligence study, including such essentials as sound research, clear presentation, and substantive adequacy.

Category II - NIS material which with reasonable editorial support by Basic Intelligence Division, CIA, will satisfy minimum NIS standards.

Category III - NIS which will not satisfy minimum NIS standards without major revision.

3. The over-all percentage of contributions in Category III (16%) shows a gratifying decrease over the corresponding figure for Fiscal Year 1950 (25%). However, the number of contributions from Army and CIA in Category III leave much to be desired. In the case of Army, this situation generally results from contributions submitted by the Technical Services, mainly Transportation Corps. In the case of CIA, the cause lies principally in Sections 56 (Intelligence and Security) which are prepared by the Office of Special Operations. The D/B staff has held numerous working level conferences with these contributors leading to corrective measures, which have resulted in improvement in recent contributions.

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4. Contributions in Categories I and II for the most part showed an encouraging improvement in terms of substantive content and scope. This trend was particularly evident for the more recent contributions, and indicates that the coordinating and review functions of the section and chapter coordinators are being performed in a more competent manner. Even so, there is still an inordinate and unacceptable load being placed upon the D/B staff which should properly be borne by the contributing agencies. The problem is clearly understood by all contributors, and there is evident desire on their part to improve the situation as soon as they can fill their staff complements and train their new personnel. This is particularly important in view of the much heavier production schedule for Fiscal Year 1952 of an average production of 53 sections a month, which is more than double the average production for this year.

5. As in past years, the printing of the NIS has been done by the Special GPO facility (State Services Unit). The quality of the printing has been satisfactory, and early difficulties have been largely overcome. However, the length of time necessary to print the NIS is still excessive, averaging three calendar months. Two factors appear to be largely responsible for this condition. First, the relatively low and uneven production flow of NIS material during the year has made it necessary for GPO to take on other work in order to keep its staff employed. This in turn has frequently held up NIS printing for considerable periods. Second, the crowded space conditions have slowed down printing operations and caused inefficiencies in the handling and processing of material.